

VETO OF THE RAILROAD BILL

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

Special Telegraphic Dispatch to the Republican HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MORNING SESSION.

House met at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by the Speaker, Mr. Kribben.

Mr. Strachan announced a special message from the Governor, which was read as follows:

Guileman of the House of Representatives:

I am compelled by a sense of duty which is due both to myself as a man, and as the Executive of the State, (feeling a greater responsibility than you possibly can) having been unofficially informed that there is no present a quorum capacitated to do business, as required by section Seventeen of the Constitution of the State of Missouri, under the head of the Legislative Power, I herewith return to you without my signature a Bill entitled an Act making a final grant of a right of way to certain Main Trunk Roads and for other purposes. Having taken the responsibility of calling an Extra Session of the General Assembly to complete the main Trunk Roads now in process of construction, and upon a careful examination of the said Bill, finding that instead of securing the completion of any of the said Roads, in my opinion it finally prevents their completion as will be seen by an examination of section seventeen of the Bill which leaves the State without any control in the premises and leaves the whole power in the Railroad Company without any power on the part of the State. Also, Section nineteen of the Bill which releases the land which the State has for her own protection under all former laws preserved. There are minor objections which the General Assembly can rectify.

Yours, Respectfully,
R. M. STEWART.

Mr. OWENS moved that the message be read and spread upon the journal.

Mr. STRACHAN moved to reconsider the Bill.

Mr. DARNES objected to the motion for a reconsideration, and denounced the conduct of the Governor, which could have been occasioned by nothing but corruption; yes, nothing less; and thus he fearlessly denounced it. [Applause.] The telegraph would carry to distant points this last blighting act of the Executive. A system of corruption had been practised which was unprecedented in the history of legislation in Missouri. Night and day had undue influences been brought to bear upon the Governor, who now stood before the public a disgraced man, and the damper and blight of the brightest prospects of the fair State of Missouri. [Applause.]

The bill was passed, it is not under the immediate direction of the Executive, certainly with his sanction. It was no secret that his Excellency had assured the friends of the bill, on various occasions, that he would never veto the Railroad bill, and what, he would ask, what damnable influence had been brought to bear upon this man. He who had thus blighted forever the best prospects of the State, and who it was that gave them the first tidings of this dark deed. Why the man who had placed himself at that door, and the gentleman from Shelby (Mr. Strachan), who was a comparative stranger on the soil of Missouri, and a mere travelling agent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph line—this man, whose opposition had been so marked—the fourth, was the man who, knowing this final blow to be struck, was anxious to be on hand at the moment to announce the death blow to the prosperity and happiness of Missouri. Large sums of money if he had been properly informed, had been placed to the credit of some members upon that floor, upon certain contingencies. What these contingencies were he was not prepared to say, but he had his opinion, and he firmly believed that they were the final defeat of this Railroad bill. His indignation was so great at all that had come to his knowledge upon this matter, that he felt ashamed to be associated as a member of that House. A more others a letter written from an Eastern city, and addressed to the avowed agent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, had been read in the presence of his friend, the member from Greene (Col. Boyd), in which an attempt to hide the object sought to be accomplished was made. Why, this document read by the same Mr. Peabody, in the presence of a third party, boldly stated that the completion of the Pacific Road to Kansas, would be a fatal blow to the Hannibal and St. Joseph line, and that if the former road could be kept where it was, that the outlay of dollars and cents was not to be for the moment considered. What he would ask gentlemen on that floor, what would be plainer than this? Did it prove foul play or not? Could they be surprised at his indignation on hearing of this and the like intrigues and plottings like this, against the prosperity of the State? Their attempts to undo all that had been done, and leave as an inheritance to their children now, instead of the growing prospects and contented state of which the world might all be proud, one at which the finger of scorn would be pointed, as having failed to carry out to completion these glorious internal improvements, (applause), and who, he would ask, had they to blame for all this? Why the same ROBERT M. STEWART, who, twelve of fourteen years ago, in his zeal to aid in carrying out these internal improvements, of which he claimed and had been considered the father; he who in his anxiety, when unable to walk unaided from his room to the Senate Chamber, had tottered there leaning upon his (Mr. Darnes') arm, so determined was he not to lose a single opportunity in pushing forward these great works, and by this untiring zeal did he build himself a reputation upon which to go before the people in the canvass for Governor against Major Robbins; and upon this advocacy of the internal improvement system, and upon this alone did the people of Missouri elect him over his opponents and how had he fulfilled the trust thus solemnly reposed in him; why at the very moment when he was called upon in the discharge of his official duty to put the finishing stroke upon the great undertaking, he betrayed the sacred trusts and interests of the people and by his refusal to sign a bill which had been passed, even at his own request, he gives the death blow to the prosperity of Missouri, and because the execution of its best interest. What more should he (Mr. D.) say to express his own indignation and that of the people. All he would say was this,

that if the same Robert M. Stewart had a friend left on earth the best advice he could give to the deserter of his State's cause was to drown himself.

Mr. Boyd had to say that, on the Monday or Tuesday previous to the passage of the bill, he saw Mr. Peabody, with whom he had been on terms of intimacy, when he had recognized as a gentleman, and who, as they well knew, held a third house in that city. Well, on the Monday or Tuesday before the bill passed, he (Mr. B.) introduced Mr. Paine to him. The two soon got into a warm discussion on railroads, and more than once he had to interfere to prevent an open rupture. Mr. Paine was a man not to be terrified or cowed. He was a fighting man! The conversation ran so high between them and went to such a pitch that he was obliged to interfere; and Mr. Peabody, to justify himself in the position he took, drew from his pocket letters written from Boston—the subject of which was to the effect that if the Pacific Road should be finished to Kansas City, it would be a great rival to the Hannibal and St. Joseph road, and went on to say that it could be prevented, not to count dollars and cents, the said Mr. Peabody being the agent for the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. He did not understand that there was to be bribery. He did not understand such to be the case. He believed the transactions were to be confined to the third House. As to the Governor's veto, he (Mr. B.) was perfectly astonished! He had met the Governor a day or two ago, and he was sober. He was not drunk, and he said in reply to a remark, that there was no quorum, therefore no Legislature; and said he had been informed of this fact by the committee who had called upon him officially. He then added that, if he were to sign the bill and send it back to the House, there being no quorum, that some evil disposed person might take advantage of it for the purpose of defeating the measure, but that, he, the Governor, was not to be caught, and had so expressed himself as to lead no one to suspect that he intended to veto the bill. Mr. STRACHAN could say in behalf of the Governor that he did not merit the billingsgate epithets which had been applied to him. As he (Mr. S.) had been personally allied to, and had been designated as the agent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, he would take this occasion to say that a false, base or more calumnious lie had never been uttered by mortal man. He felt a deep interest in all the roads of the State, and particularly in the Hannibal and St. Joseph line. If he did not feel so he would be derelict in his duty to the country he represented. At the time he was a candidate for a seat on that floor, it was true that he was acting on business for that road. When that business was transacted he returned to his home in Shelby. He would declare that he had not now nor never had an interest in the Hannibal and St. Joseph line. The gentleman from Scott, had accused him of placing himself at the door with malice aforethought, to announce excitingly the Governor's veto. So far from this being so, he had no knowledge that the message was in the House. As to the letter which had been read in the presence of the gentleman from Greene (Mr. Boyd), he presumed, that all the gentlemen had a web bit in their eye.

Mr. Boyd replied that as he had already said, both gentlemen were so much excited that he had to interfere to prevent an open rupture. Mr. STRACHAN said that he quite exonerated the gentleman from Greene from being the worse for drink. Regarding the letter, which had been referred to, he had heard of it before, and having met Mr. Peabody on Sunday last, that gentleman handed him (Mr. S.) the only letter which he had read on the occasion referred to. It was from the President of the Platte County Road in which he predicted that if \$400,000 fresh bonds were to be issued, it would bring down Missouri bonds to fifty cents to the dollar.

Mr. Boyd having heard the letter read, stated that most certainly it was not the letter to which he had referred. The one he alluded to contained these words: "If the Pacific road was finished, it would become a great rival to the Hannibal and St. Joseph road. If it can be stopped where it is, don't spare dollars and cents." The letter was dated from Boston, but who it was written by he could not say. He did not wish it to be understood that he impugned Mr. Peabody's honesty of intention. He did not for one moment believe that he attempted bribery or anything of the sort, but he learned from Mr. Peabody, and he believed that he could get a vote on the Railroad bill whenever he chose, and he said that the vote could be had on Wednesday or Thursday.

Mr. STRACHAN. Did you believe it? Mr. Boyd said that he did, for he felt that there was a determined faction opposition in that House, and felt that outside control was had over them. He did not accuse the gentleman from Shelby but one member, the gentleman from Barton, Mr. Norris, had said that they were forty-seven members ready to resign rather than to allow this bill to pass.

Mr. STRACHAN did not deny that there had been outside pressure, but he believed that it came from the pro-railroad men. As to any thing approaching to corruption, he denied that any one dared to approach the Governor in such a shape. He believed that the present act of the Executive would be chronicled in the archives of the State as the highest act of his life. He concluded by renewing his motion to reconsider the bill.

Mr. Welch would fortell that the country would give an unmistakable expression that they did not consider the act of the Governor as such as one they could approve, but, on the contrary, that it gave the lie to all his previously expressed interest in the internal improvements of the State. It would be remembered that during the canvass, Major Robbins charged that R. M. Stewart was the President of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and as a consequence, would exercise his influence to subvert the interest of that road, at the sacrifice of the other roads in the State. The present Governor emphatically denied this, and avowed himself the staunch and unflinching friend of the roads generally. How far the Executive had kept this solemn pledge as evinced by his last act, the people would have to judge. He, Mr. Welch, foretold that they would not be satisfied with the reason, given in the message, reasons which are not based upon solid grounds.

Mr. ENGLISH, notwithstanding all the

rumors which had been abroad, had entertained the hope that the Governor would sign the bill. He believed this because he felt that after the care bestowed on it during its consideration, by the Committee and the House, that he could find no good reason for vetoing that bill. As to the objections referred to in the Governor's veto, there was no foundation for them. His excellency would have done well to have borne in mind the advice given in the Court of Westminster by Lord Mansfield to a newly appointed Justice of the Peace,—"Ever to decide according to justice, but never to give a reason." The Governor had seen fit to give two reasons for his act (and as he had specified them, it was to be supposed these were all the reasons), but which had no application to the bill. They were absurd.

Had he merely vetoed the bill it might have been the duty of that House to have carefully reconsidered the measure, but the reasons having been specified, and which were totally groundless, that (Mr. E.) for one, felt that it would be futile for that House to entertain the proposition of the gentleman from Shelby to reconsider the bill.

Mr. HUGHES asked the gentleman to give way for the purpose of calling up a joint resolution from the Senate to adjourn sine die to-morrow.

Mr. ENGLISH proceeded to express his surprise at the Governor's conduct in vetoing the bill and that session so long, and it without his signature. It appeared to be a decision given in haste, and without consideration. His own views were well known on the subject of railroads, and at this stage he would not unnecessarily detain the House.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the reassembling of the House at two o'clock, the Speaker in the Chair.

Mr. RILEY addressed the House at some length, denouncing the conduct of the Governor, who had been elected on the ground that he was the best and most devoted advocate of the railroads, but at the very crisis, when judgment and firmness were required, he was found wanting, and that, too, after, at his instigation, they had been called together and kept in a protracted session at a large cost to the people.

The so-called objections of the Governor to the bill were simply visionary. There was not a scintilla of a legal objection in the so-called veto of the bill, for which he had no doubt eight tenths of the people, could be polled, would declare themselves favorable; and he would ask, were they to submit to the tyrannical veto of this modern Nero, a one-man power? Better that they should forever give up all pretensions to the much-boasted liberty, than this submit to the dictates of a despotic Governor.

Mr. RILEY gave way to Mr. Drake who proposed that the House do take up the joint resolution for the adjournment, sine die, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 10, A. M.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to. Mr. RILEY resumed his remarks by expatiating upon the evils that would befall the hard working, toiling portion of the people by this cruel stab at the brightest interests of the rising and his much loved Missouri.

Mr. KIRKENDALL having left the chair, proceeded to address the House in a long speech, in which he defended the action of the Governor in vetoing a bill which he felt to be objectionable on more grounds than those merely pointed out by the Executive. Among others, he contended that the bill was unconstitutional, on the ground that the interest became part of the State's liability. The constitutional limit would be much exceeded. So far, he said, from the Governor deserving the attack—this wretched onslaught made upon him that day, being accused with little short of corruption—he felt convinced that the course the Governor had taken would entitle him to the warmest gratitude of the people of Missouri for having by this manly and statesmanlike act saved them from repudiation or bankruptcy, which he contended would have certainly been the result in July, 1861.

Had the bill become a law, the gentleman further deprecated the conduct of the House in not providing for the liabilities coming due. He foretold that unless the new Legislature assembled immediately after their election in August next, that there would not be sufficient provision to meet the State liabilities. Had he the eloquence of a Demosthenes, or a Henry, he would not defend the Governor, so well as his own conduct for his past life would do, but he (Mr. K.) was ready to defend his act throughout the State.

Mr. LETCHER followed and expressed his surprise at the conduct of the Governor—at the very last moment vetoing a measure for the passage of which alone he had concurred; extra session; for they all knew it was not the Penitentiary bill nor the Capital Grounds bill, but the Railroad bill alone they were called upon to pass. The Governor no doubt had a right to respect, as a branch of the Legislature; but he did say, that in view of the position the Governor had taken in regard to the question of Railroads since 1848, since which time he was looked upon, and deservedly so, as the father of this Railroad system in the State, his present act required some explanation. To say that not would give general dissatisfaction, was a weak term. (Mr. Letcher) looked upon it as a fatal blow to the interests of the State, and felt that it was not in the present day alone that the evil effects would be felt, but the people in future years would have to lament the fatal step that day taken by the Executive. It was a sorry day for Missouri that the very man who had spent so much time, and devoted all his talent, both in and out of the Legislature, to promote the internal improvement system, should at the very minute they were about being completed, at one stroke of his pen, destroy it, and blot out that very system. He had no right to doubt that Governor was actuated by good motives, but he yet hoped that the public interest would not be sacrificed, but that the voice of the people would retrieve it.

Mr. ENGLISH followed, in a lucid speech in which he recapitulated his statement and figures published in Tuesday's Republican completely refuting objection made to the constitutionality of the bill. He expressed his surprise at a man who stood high as a lawyer, arguing such a plea, but it appeared that he had others on that floor, was determined to oppose the bill, *præter nescis*.

STAPLE AND

FANCY GROCERIES,

to which we are making

DAILY ADDITIONS,

and we are determined not to allow any house to undersell us—all we ask is a personal inspection. Call and examine, and save money by buying at the cheap house of

TILLMAN & PHIPPS.

Although he was averse generally to omnibus measures, that was no good argument against every such measure, and the present bill was so guarded and matured as to remove every reasonable objection. Nor could this objection be consistently urged by those who were so anxious to defend the course taken by the Executive who had, when a member of that Legislature, used all his talent and his great eloquence to carry an omnibus bill over the veto of the then Governor.

Mr. JONES of Webster, remarked that as their Speaker (Mr. Kribben) had stated his willingness to defend the Governor in every century in the State, and as the gentleman from St. Louis was to make the canvass of the State very shortly, he (Mr. J.) invited him especially to his country. He defied him to go into the Southwest Missouri and make the defence speech he had that day delivered, for whether it were made by a Black Republican or Democrat, he would not obtain the suffrages of the people who heard him.

House adjourned at 5 o'clock till to-morrow at 9.

LATEST DISPATCH.

The Senate met this afternoon, adjourned until half past 3 o'clock, and from that hour until to-morrow morning. Three veto messages have been read and the expense of the session may be summed up as follows:

33 days at \$1,000 per day, \$33,000—each veto costing \$11,000.

Every young man should remember that the world always honors industry. The vulgar and useless idler, whose energies of body and mind are rusting for want of occupation, may look with scorn upon the laborer engaged at his toil; but his scorn is praise, his contempt honor.

PORT OF GLASGOW.

CAME UP.

Emma, York	Mar. 29
Emigrant, Thirl	Mar. 29
War Eagle, White	Mar. 31
White Cloud, Cooley	April 1
Carrier, McPherson	April 2

WENT DOWN.

Russell, Kinney	Mar. 30
Hannibal, Symms	Mar. 31
Isabella, Hays	Mar. 31
Isabella, Keiser	Mar. 31
Spread Eagle, LaBarge	April 1
A. McDowell, Eds	April 1
West Wind, Lewis	April 2
Swallow, Nason	April 2
Carrier, McPherson	April 2
Emma, McPherson	April 3
A. B. Chambers	April 3
Emigrant, Thirl	April 5

COMMERCIAL.

GLASGOW PRICE CURRENT.

GLASGOW, APRIL 5, 1860.	
HEMP—Per ton	\$100 to \$110
WHEAT—Per bushel	90 to \$1 25
COAL—Per ton	40 to 50
OATS—Per bushel	40 to 50
BARLEY—Per bushel	\$6.00 to 8.00
RYE—Per bushel	40 to 50
ST. LOUIS—Per bushel	\$1 00
COFFEE—Per bushel	50c
APPLES—Dried	\$1 25
Green	50 to 60c
SEAGRAM—New Orleans	\$4 to 6c
Whisky—Laid crushed	13c
COFFEE—Rio	14c
Havana	15c
Jamaica	22c
SALT—Sack	\$1 65 to 2.00
WHISKY—Common	28 to 30c
Whisky—Sigo	31c
NAILS—Ker	\$4.75 to 6.50
CANDELS—Box—Star	22 to 25c
FLAX—Per ton	10c
CLOVER SEED—Per bushel	75c
TIMOTHY SEED	\$3.00
BACON—Sigsbee	8c
Shoulders	6c
LARD	10c
SKINS—COON	50 to 60c
Mink	10 to 11c
Prey Hides—Per skin	50 to 55c
MOLASSES—Belcher's S. H.	65c
MACKEREL—Barrel	\$19 00
Half barrel	\$9 50
Qr.	\$5.50 to \$6
Kits	\$2.75 to 3.20
CASTINGS—Per ton	50c
OYSTERS—Per dozen	\$5.00
CORNY YARN—Common	\$1 25
India	\$1 25
IRISH POTATOES	35 to 40c

1860. 1860.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

Caused By

SELLING GOODS

AT

LOW PRICES

AT

TILLMAN & PHIPPS,

General dealers in all descriptions of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS, CAPS & BONNETS,

CLOTHING, HARDWARE, &c.

RETURNING our sincere thanks to our numerous friends and patrons, for past favors, we will spare no efforts to merit a continuance of the same.

We are now receiving our immense

Spring and Summer Stock,

which was selected with great care and at low prices, which we will offer on the most favorable terms.

Our immense stock of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Staple Dry Goods,

Bonnets and Ribbons,

Notions & Hosiery,

will compare with any in the market. And we invite special attention to our large and fine assortment of Boots and Shoes also our large and complete stock of Clothing, we take pleasure in recommending to our numerous friends.

Builders wishing a complete outfit, can find it in our Hardware Department, where, also, may be found a splendid stock of Carpenters' Tools, &c.

We have large and complete assortment of

STAPLE AND

FANCY GROCERIES,

to which we are making

DAILY ADDITIONS,

and we are determined not to allow any house to undersell us—all we ask is a personal inspection. Call and examine, and save money by buying at the cheap house of

TILLMAN & PHIPPS.

STEPHENS' ADVERTISEMENT.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

Thirty-Six Thousand Bottles Sold

IN

FOURTEEN MONTHS!

DR. THOS. L. STEPHENS'

CHEMICAL

AGUE COMPOUND.

—THE—

Best Remedy in the World

—FOR—

AGUE AND FEVER,

AND OTHER BILLIOUS DISEASES.

It does the work SPEEDILY and

EFFECTUALLY, and is always

sold under guarantee.

Read the Testimonials and give it a Trial.

Testimonials

FORT GIBSON, ARK., Nov. 30th, 1859.

Messrs. CHARLES, BLOW & CO.—GENTS:

Having never had a medicine to give such universal satisfaction as "Stephens' Ague Compound," which has already attained a reputation here far beyond our most sanguine expectations.

In no single instance has it failed, and we are now anxiously looking for the 60 doz. you forwarded on the 27th ult.; it is in such very great demand.

If you need them, you can get the strongest certificates from every one that has used it here.

Very Respectfully, Yours,

SHAW & LAMGAN.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 26th, 1859.

Messrs. CHARLES, BLOW & CO.—GENTS:

Having sold a large amount of Dr. T. L. Stephens' Chemical Ague Compound, I feel it my duty to recommend it to the world, as the best preparation for the cure of Fever and Ague now in use.

As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the

As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the

As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the

As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the

As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the

As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the

As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the

As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the

As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the

As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the

As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the

As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the

As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the

As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the

As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the

As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the

As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the

As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the

As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the

As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the

As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the

As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been selling it upon the As you are aware we have been